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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ABBEY'S PARK-FRITZ IN IRELAND. DALY'S THEATRE-ARABIAN NIGHT. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-DAVID GARRICK. THALIA THEATRE-DER MANN DER DESUTANTIN HAVERLY'S THEATRE-THE GALLEY SLAVE BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-STRATEGISTS. ABERLE'S THEATRE-TINA, THE MILK VENDER. NIBLO'S GARDEN-HEARTS OF STEEL. STANDARD THEATRE-PRINCESS TOTO. WALLACK'S-ESTELLE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-H, M. S. PINAFORE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH FLATS. AQUARIUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinee. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THOMPSON STREET FLATS TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. THEATREC OMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS. KOSTER & RIALIS CONCERT HALL MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-WALKING MATCH. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-DAIRY FAIR.

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and partly cloudy, possibly with occasional snow flurries in the morning, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- Stocks were very dull and the market was weak. Money was easy, lending on call as low as 4 per cent upon stock collateral at the close. Government, State and railway bonds were very quiet, and few changes of note occurred. Exchange was heavy at the same figures.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS promise to be cheaper than usual, although just as good.

JUST BY WAY OF WARNING cannot the police arrest a few juvenile ash-barrel thieves !

Some Interesting Facts came to light in the investigation of "L" road affairs yesterday.

POSTMASTER JAMES is as strong a republican as the city holds, but he sees nothing but disgrace for his party in the proposed electoral dodge.

THE WORLD will be thankful if Sir Roger Orton Tichborne, when released, be put at some useful occupation with Mr. Kenealy, and both consigned to oblivion. • .

FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE has been given to the Limerick evicted tenant who had the brief joy of knocking Lord Fermoy down senseless with a shillelah.

IF PURCHASERS of cotton samplers' perquisites are to be treated as receivers of stolen goods-and one of them was so treated yesterday-the business of stealing cotton will go into

THE LETTER which we publish this morning from our Lima correspondent, though delayed by the floods on the Isthmus, will be found of great interest as reflecting the present condition

PARSON TALMAGE is an exception to almost all rules. The man who has himself for a lawyer has a fool for a client, yet the best defence of the Tabernacle pastor was made yesterday by Talmage himself.

ON ANOTHER PAGE is explained the inability of the Aldermen to pass their railroad and steam heating resolutions over the Mayor's vetoes The next Board will probably be wise enough to consult almanacs on the eve of great events.

New York is supposed to enjoy a fair degree of civilization, yet the Prison Association still find it necessary to remind our citizens that in many jails children are not separated from adults, nor suspected persons kept apart from those who are guilty!

Causes for Clurbing seem to increase. The latest complainant declares that he was clubbed for failing to give a policeman some crullers. If "Stand and deliver" is really to be the rule our police force should be recruited from the Western gangs of highwaymen, for they succeed in plundering men without maltreating

IT IS TO BE HOPED that the citizen who was knocked down by a butcher's horse vesterday while stepping from a horse car will press his charge against the driver. At the termini of the street railroads people are constantly getting on or off the cars, and drivers who do exhibit unusual care at such places should be made to suffer.

THE WEATHER.-The disturbance that was moving over the lower lake regions, as stated in vesterday's HERALD, is now passing into the ocean off the Nova Scotin coast. The barometer has risen throughout all the districts, except in the extreme Southwest, where it fell slightly owing to the northward movement of the zone of high pressure. There are two cen tres of high barometer now over United States territory—one on the South Atlantic coast and the other in the Northwest. The disturbance while moving over the New England States yesterday morning was attended by heavy snow showers, and during the latter portion of the day snow fell throughout the lower lake regions. Fair weather generally prevailed in the other sections country. The temperature fell in all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except over the Western Gulf States, where the prevailing southerly winds caused a decided rise to take place. The winds have been from brisk to fresh on the Atlautic coast north of Sandy Hook and in the lower lake regions, and light elsewhere. The northern movement of the zone of high barometer indicates the or ganization of a disturbance over Southern Mexico, and it is likely that one will make its appearance in the Western Gulf within the next few days. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and partly cloudy, possibly with occasional snow flurries in the morning, followed by clearing. To-morrow it

will be cold and clear.

Spanish Rule in Cuba-Its Advantages and Disadvantages.

There can be no doubt that the American people in general, without distinction of party, sympathized with the Cuban movement for independence which commenced at Yara, October 10, 1868, and terminated by the capitulation or treaty of Zanjon in February, 1878. It was natural that this should be the case, and the failure of the "patriots" to make good their vow to die in the last ditch need not cause us to intone a mea culpa over their proven incompetency. Sympathy with Cuba did not necessarily imply hostility to Spain. Cuba is much nearer to us than Spain; our interests in the "Ever Faithful Isle" are vastly greater than in Spain herself, and the thousands of refugoes in our Atlantic cities were an ever present reminder of the woes inflicted by Spanish misrule. The atrocities perpetrated by Spanish proconsuls, the insolence of Spanish functionaries respecting American claims and the language of Spanish organs here and in the Peninsula were not calculated to win our hearts. Nevertheless we heartily sympathized with the successive legitimate governments of Spain in their struggles for existence against communistic outbreaks and the Carlist pretender, and in the case of President Castelar our good wishes were effusive. But our sympathy for Castelar did not imply any desire that his Captain General in Havana should suppress the Cuban insurrection.

Now that Cuba, after the fitful fever of nine years, has slept well, we can formulate the autopsy of the insurrection with greater precision than we were able to give to its diagnosis. We can calmly review its rise, its decline and fall, and inquire whether it ought to have succeeded. We must not expect an absolute answer to all our queries, for a problem so complex as that of Cuban relations to Spain cannot be solved upon- general principles. Circumnot a few hard facts which differentiate the case of Cuba from that of the other former colonies of Spain in America. At first sight the analogy appears convincing, and we are tempted to extend to the Cuban cause the same sympathy which we, like Great Britain, extended to the other Spanish American colonies in their struggle for freedom half a century ago. What reasons could be alleged in behalf of Mexican independence which do not equally apply to Cuba?

In reply it may be said that there are a good many circumstances which differentiate the cause of Cuba from that of Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Chile. Not to raise here the question whether the independence of those colonies was not rather premature, and not insisting unduly upon our national interests arising from the close proximity of Cuba to our coasts, the following considerations may well give us pause:-In the first place, the population of the republics in question is largely composed of native Americans -miscalled Indans-whereas in Cuba the original Caribbean race has long been extinct. Second, the negro element in each of these colonies was comparatively small, and in each case the insurgents hastened emancipation, whereas in Cuba the African race is numerous and is still held in bondage. Third, each of the colonies in question had traditions of ancient civilization and independence, maintained with more or less vigor during the period of Spanish vassalage, whereas Cuba never possessed self-government or an indigenous civilization, while the African population is exceptionally barbarous. Fourth, the republics of the Spanish Main are large enough, populous enough and distinct enough in their respective situations, productions and interests to justify independence, whereas in Cuba the ties with Spain were always relatively stronger, and were vastly increased by the immigration of Spaniards from the other colonies when indiscriminately expelled by the insurgents. Then, again, Cuba has been for half a century the last foothold of Spain in America, and as such the only outlet for a large peninsular immigration. Moreover, the physical conformation of the long and narrow island renders every portion accessible within a few miles by Spanish crulsers, a difference of prime importance from the continental republics, which abound in inexpugnable fastnesses. The brutalizing influence of the "peculiar institution," which has more repulsive features in Cuba than it ever had elsewhere in America, constitutes another special social danger and a reason of unfitness for independence, with its unfailing sequels of revolutions, forced loans, outrages upon foreign capitalists and general "cussedness" of upstart governments, which it could scarcely escape. This suggests our last argument. The peculiarly close geographical, strategical and commercial relations of Cuba with the United States, while constituting a valid reason for a species of protectorate in behalf of good order, impose upon us the obligation to prevent the "Pearl of the Antilles" from ever falling into unfriendly European hands, while the prospect of satisfactory dealings with an independent Cuban government are by no means flat-

The above considerations may be held to be a sufficiently elaborate presentation of the disadvantages of Cuban independence and the consequent advisability of the retention of the island by Spain. Many of these stern realities might equally be urged against any possible government, and the sway of the Iberian is not without dangers and evils of its own. Prominent among them is the fact that the appetite for selfgovernment, once roused, cannot be abated except by satiety. The present uprising is the witness to this truth. But as there must be a solution of one kind or another to every crisis, so we hold that the proper solution of the Cuban question is the gradual education of the people in the practices of autonomy, so that at some future period they may be fitted to rule themselves, and, if the fates have determined that Spanish rule shall disappear from the western world, may be enabled worthily to exercise an independence which would now be an unqualified evil to themselves and to us,

Nominal independence is not the ulti-

mate good of any nation. It is far less important than good institutions, under whatever auspices, and it may prove the worst boon that could be conferred, as in the cases of St. Domingo, Hayti and Paraguay. Annexation to the United States is not to be thought of now. There was a time, as we all remember, when a certain American administration, through its representatives in Europe, openly plotted the annexation of Cubs in the interest of slavery. That time has happily gone by, never to return. There will always be shortsighted and unquiet spirits, to whom territorial aggrandizement is an end in itself, irrespective of circumstances. But their number among us is small. Our interests in Cuba are large, but they are confined politically to the peace, prosperity and progress of the island. The prime condition of these blessings obviously consists in speedy emancipation, and the only justification of the present ill-advised renewal of the Cuban insurrection is that it may hasten that measure. Should it prove otherwise this movement, condemned by the leaders of the new liberal party, and certainly impotent to achieve independence, will be one altogether to be deplored and condemned.

Chairmanship of the Republican Committee.

The Republican National Committee has elected Senator Cameron as its chairman to fill the place of the late Senator Chandler. This choice has been expected. and its singularity in some respects has perhaps led people to overestimate its political bearing. Here is a committee which consists of more than forty members, and because its chairman has been taken away by death it was thought necessary to arrange a resignation in order that the person appointed to fill the vacancy might be Senator Chandler's successor. The vacancy was made for Mr. Cameron for the sole purpose stances alter cases, and we must pass upon of electing him to the chairmanship of the committee. This seemed such a reflection on the other members of a large committee that it was natural to seek a political motive, and there was no difficulty in finding, or at least in inventing one. The motive attributed was a desire to promote the nomination of General Grant, and this hypothesis was rendered plausible by the fact that Mr. Cameron is an avowed Grant

It would be easy enough to account for the election of Mr. Cameron on other grounds than his known preference for General Grant. It is really no disparagement, certainly no injustice to the other members of the National Committee, to assume that none of them is quite capable of replacing so able and vigorous a party manager as Zach Chandler. Most of them were selected as a mere compliment to their States, in the expectation that they would act the part of respectable dummies. Great force of character and executive ability are requisite in the head of the committee, and, in order that his power may be equal to his responsibility, the committee is filled up with men who would not aspire to control him and would not impair his efficiency by divided counsels. Mr. Chandler's position in the committee was virtually that of a dictator, and a strong man was needed to succeed him. It has been said, but said without due reflection, that nothing is required of the new chairman but the mere formality of opening the National Convention. But, in point of fact, all the preliminary arrangements necessary for the s ing of the Convention devolve upon him. He needs to be a man of pecuniary means and one who does not shrink from assuming responsibility. He engages the hall in which the Convention is to be held, makes arrangements with the railroads for a reduction of fares for its members, sees that proper attendants are on the ground in season and looks after various matters of detail that cannot be safely neglected. If, like the late Mr. Chandler, he is rich, public spirited and energetic, he enters into engagements which it will require money to fulfil without stopping to consider how he is to be reimbursed. He assumes a personal responsibility for all expenses which he thinks necessary, and if the party does not repay him he is ready to stand the loss. Now, it is certain that Mr. Cameron fills these requisites as perfectly as his vigorous predecessor, and this is a valid reason for bringing a new member into the committee for the mere purpose of electing him chairman. There is, therefore, no necessity for having recourse to the effect of the selection on the choice of candidates.

Still, the placing of an avowed Grant man at the head of the committee is significant and suggestive. But if it is a Grant movement it has been managed with caution and discretion. Mr. Cameron has received barely votes enough to elect him-twentytwo were necessary to a choice, and twentytwo was the precise number he received. This relieves the committee from the appearance of a wish to forestall the action of the Convention by dictating a candidate. It is wise to leave the friends of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Blaine a fair chance, as their cordial support will be desired if General Grant receives the nomination. If the public sentiment of the party should continue to develop in General Grant's favor there will perhaps be some advantage to him in having one of his supporters at the head of the committee. Mr. Cameron's election will give some uneasiness to the other can-

didates, but it need not discourage them. Asbury Park's Celebration.

The brisk little seaside village of Asbury Park is not going without its diversions merely because the season for camp meetings and summer boarders is over and the great liquor selling case decided. A steam ire engine has just been purchased, loyally christened John Wesley, and the fire departments of the other villages of Monmouth county came to help the town rejoice. As no incendiary had curiosity enough to set fire to a house the public spirited Mayor presented a large icehouse for experimental ourposes, and the structure burned so ercely that the surrounding dwellings demanded prompt attention from the new engine before the icehouse could receive its | Ward's Island might not be interrupted.

watery dues. Such tests show admirable confidence in fire engines, but there are families conservative enough to prefer an unscorched house to the best engine in the world.

General Roberts at Cabul. The news from Cabul printed this morn-

ing gives further proof that the small English

force now within the fortified cantonments

outside the city is in a very critical position. General Roberts has only some six or seven thousand men with him, while there are at the lowest calculation thirty thousand wild Afghans on the hills around him, and an Afghan army which recently started from Herat may be soon expected in front of Yakoob Khan's former capital. Roberts is said to have provisions enough for a five months' siege, and his position is well protected by earthworks, walls, a moat, and soldiers inured to their work. An intense effort is being made to send reinforcements up to the surrounded army, but the difficulties of the troops making their way up the passes may prove insurmountable. From Peshawur to Cabul is a terrible march, especially in winter, with every mountain side covering the passes guarded by the savage hillmen. General Gough telegraphs from Jugdallak that all the tribes on his front have risen, and that he cannot consequently advance to the assistance of Roberts at Cabul. The relief of General Pearson's command, imprisoned by the Zulus at Ekowe, was child's play compared with what the attempt to succor General Roberts at Sharpur promisesato be. Winter and the hillmen may prevent the release of the imprisoned men until the spring, and it would not surprise the world very much to hear that General Abramoff, who was recently heard of from the Hindoo Koosh, took it into his head to bring freedom to the imprisoned British.

A Correction Corrected. Professor Proctor publishes a correction

of the statement made in the HEBALD, in

its editorial of the 13th inst., relative to

Professor Piazzi Smyth's remarkable pre-

diction of the abnormal cold in Europe in the winter of 1878-79. He gives at some length his recollection of what Professor Smyth predicted, but gives no quotation from Professor Smyth's own published words. The HIBALD; on the contrary, quoted from Professor Smyth's own original publication of his prediction, which Professor Proctor will find in the English scientific journal, Nature, for February 22, 1872, page 317, second column, to which we respectfully refer the English astronomer. We are not in the habit of making such important statements upon our recollection of events, but only from the original records themselves. The entire passage of the Astronomer Royal's article in Nature (now before us), from which we quoted the last clause, reads:-"Depending therefore chiefly on our later observed eleven-year periods, or from 1846.4 to 1857.8, and from the latter up to 1868.8, we may perhaps be justified in concluding that the minimum temperature of the present cold wave was reached in 1871.1, and that the next similar cold wave will occur in 1878.8"-that is, in October, 1878. Professor Smyth's article was dated "February, 1872," and he then spoke of the cold wave whose minimum had been reached in 1871.1 as still "present," so that it had been over a year making its passage. The natural import of his prediction evidently is that the next cold wave would make itself felt in the fall of 1878 and prolong its depressing influence, as its predecessor had done,

into the following year. As to Professor Proctor's scepticism concerning the supposed connection between terrestrial weather and the sun-spot period we have no controversy with him. The HERALD does not advocate that theory. But the English astronomer may pardon us if we remind him that some of the most eminent meteorologists of his own and other countries radically differ with him. One of these, in the Annual Science Record for 1878, concludes that "the solar spots and temperatures change in parallel cycles and affect every feature in terrestrial meteorology."

Cremation Again.

It is quite possible that a man may believe earnestly in cremation as a method of disposing of the bodies of the dead, and yet, like Christian Frederick Funch, late a prominent merchant and most esteemed gentleman, object to the publicity which has attended all crematory affairs that have taken place in the United States. It is impossible, however, to stifle the curiosity and interest of the public in a method of final disposition so different from that which has been practised by all civilized peoples for many centuries. Custom, sentiment and religion have so long been agreed upon the nature of the last human attentions to the dead that wide publicity will for years be unavoidable in the cases of the few who may prefer cremation to burial. Even at Milan the flery finale of Mr. Funch's remains will hardly escape comment, for Italians are as curious as any one else, especially about anything foreign and mysterious.

The Care of Immigrants.

The first report made to the House of Representatives from any committee at this session of Congress is submitted from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in fator of a bill, which was originally reported by the Committee of Commerce in the last Congress, to provide for the care of immigrants under federal authority and to require the return of immigrant paupers, lunatics and criminals to the ports from which they came. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, nearly four years ago, invalidating our State immigration laws, monopolized this charge to the tederal government, which has postponed too long the fulfilment of the duties arising from that monopoly. More than three and a half years have elapsed since the New York Legislature memorialized Congress on the subject, and meanwhile temporary provision has been made by the State so that the work at Castle Garden and

Mr. Cox's report, of which we print the substance, sets forth the facts clearly though concisely and asks for "the prompt action" of the House of Representatives, declaring that "the necessity for Congressional legislation is urgent." Congress scarcely could do better work than to devote a morning to this Immigration bill. In justice to New York, where six millions of the eight million immigrants have landed since 1847, and where the old and sick and infirm delay, while the young, healthy and vigorous pass rapidly through to the West and the South, Western and Southern Representatives should be eager to fulfil the neglected duty of federal legislation.

The Locality of the Republican Con-

vention. There were sufficient attractions to select

Chicago as the locality for the Republican

National Convention of 1880, aside from

purely political motives, as Mr. Root's proposal of the place to the Republican Vational Committee eloquently sets forth. Free beds and free board to the committeemen-free printing, free clerking, a free hall and almost free beer to the delegates-were promised by him with bewildering rapidity, and although the successiva proposers of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Saratoga and Philadelphia vainly strove to rival these inducements the committee never recovered from Mr. Root's vigorous onset. Chicago was approved by a large majority. So far as this selection helps or harms the prospects of General Grant, Senator Blaine or Secretary Sherman, perhaps the latter has some cause for chagrin. General Grant's friends can boast that Illinois is the State where he nominally resides and Chicago is the city where he was nominated for his first term. Mr. Blaine's can recall with pride that the vote of Illinois was persistently cast for him in the convention of 1876. But we perceive no special satisfaction for Mr. Sherman's friends save such as may be derived from the belief that the financial opinions of the chief business circles of Chicago are pretty sound. Politically the two theories on which the place for a national convention is deemed important are that it necessarily helps the party vote in a doubtful State, and that the local atmosphere is very influential in determining the nomination. But the first theory is liable to be unsound and the second to be exaggerated. If a convention is quarrelsome its acrimony may do the party special harm where it is exhibited; and we remember none in recent years, save the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860, in which the place certainly had much to do with the choice between candidates, unless we should allow that Mr. Hayes' luck was assisted by the fact that the Republican Convention of 1876 was held in the State of Ohio. So far as the local atmosphere of Cincinnati had any influence in the latter year, however, it was unmistakably exerted for Mr. Bristow and without the slightest effect upon the ultimate result so far as he was concerned. In the same year Mr. Tilden gave a great deal of attention to working up local sentiment in St. Louis in his own behalf, but we doubt whether he gained any benefit corresponding with the effort and the expenditure it involved. If he had taken no care and spent no money upon the populace of St. Louis he would have secured a nomination by means of his other appliances just as men who assemble usually to execute purposes and not to form them. The local atmosphere seldom is of much account in warping delegates from pledges made or instructions received at home, though it may come actively into play after those pledges and instructions are exhausted and the Convention is confronted with an unanticipated situation. Recurring again to the Republican Convention of 1876, we do not believe that its locality warped a single delegate from adherence to Mr. Blaine, though the Bristow demonstrations greatly annoyed Mr. Blaine's friends, as Mr. Frye's speech in the republican committee acknowledges. As between the two parties in 1880 the contingencies which may give the place of the meeting a vital influence upon the nominations are much more liable to occur with the democrats than with the republicans.

Boat Racing on Paper.

Letters and despatches from and about Hanlan and Courtney continue to exasperate the public. The latest say that Courtney does not want to row until June; that Hanlan will not wait, but demand the six thousand dollars after the 22d inst., and base his subsequent action upon Mr. Soule's reply. In the light of the statements already made by the giver of the prize it seems that Hanlan will have to sue for his money, and it is to be hoped that he will do so. A suit would allow the givers of the prize and the thousands of other victims of the Chautaugus Lake flasco an opportunity to investigate the whole mater. The many men who mysteriously profess to "know something" could then be examined under oath, the stories of the principals and their trainers and attendants would be analyzed, the cutting of Courtney's boat might be explained, and, more important than everything else, a suit might be the means of discovering whether the two men really meant to row against each other at all.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Williams-peace to his ashes. The Mormons of Salt Lake are sleighing over nearly a foot of snow.

J. S. Carvell, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been

called to the Dominion Senate.

Dr. Renaud, of France, found that a human being

with hydrophobia could communicate the disease to

everal languages, and has her favorite Russian and French authors always at hand.

rench authors always at hand.
The English Admiralty will not permit petty officers and seamen to wear blue Jerseys in winter

notwithstanding that seamen need them. Mr. George A. Hoyt, president of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will start on Saturday for Panama to meet M. de Lessops. He will be absent about a

money and that he hopes his friends will get up an entertainment to pay his travelling expenses. one lent him \$400 to come East. An English fashion journal gives the following

the winter costumes for little dogs:—"For toy ter-rier aged one year—Carmen velvet coat, richly em-broidered in crewels, bound with silver cord; crest and initials on the front in raised silver. Hair on torehead caught up and tiod with red ribbon failing over the back, collar to match, with a dozen silver bells. Small Italian greyhound-Coat of navy blue stamped velvet embroidered in gold with name and crest, lined with squirrel's fur and bound with swansdown, gilt collar and bells."

Pall Mail Gazette:—"Landscapes can never be so popular as figure pieces, mankind being naturally more alive to the beauties of living creatures than to those of nature. Claude Vandsvelde Course.

those of nature. Claude, Vandevelde, Cuyp and others gained their popularity by representing cer-tain obvious phenomena of nature in such a way as irresistibly to produce a conviction of the truth of their rendering. Turner, though he challenged comparison with these masters, did not follow the lines they had laid down; he could not be content to depict, however consummately, the sights which any Cockney might see in the course of a walk."

Meteorological Congress in 1878 -At the time of the Exhibition last year a number of conferences were organized by the French government. That or meteorology lasted for four days. The report of the meeting has now appeared. It contains the protocols of the sittings and about twenty-five of the actual papers laid before the conference. The subjects referred to are pretty numerous. Among those to which most space has been allotted have been ozonometry, evaporation, mountain observa-tions, and the meteorology of the Atlantic in relation to the HERALD warnings."

London Truth:—"Husbands boware! Mrs. Bullar

went to Mr. Buller's club, asked for his le opened them and commenced proceedings in the Divorce Court. This, I think, was hardly fair on the lady's part, and if the practice obtains clubs will be forced to order their porters never to give up the letters of a member to any one suspected of being a wife. Half the domestic felicity of matrimony is based upon the bliss of ignorance. From the time of Eve ladies have rendered themselves miserable by gratifying their curiosity. What the apple was in the Garden of Eden a letter ought to be in a club—a thing forbidden to be touched by any one of the fair

"All over Europe," says an English critic, "ancient beliefs are steadily giving way; the Western world appears to be moving toward a new conception life and its obligations. When this movement began those who associated themselves with it were for the most part animated and hopeful. They saw in the past only the evils from which they were escaping. and confidently looked forward to a happier era than mankind had ever known. But a different temper has succeeded to this sanguine spirit. Thoughtful and sensitive natures have begun to perceive that, after all, we lose something in departing from the lines with which preceding generations were satisfied, and that perhaps new ideas cannot do quite so much for society and the individual as was at one time supposed. Nearly all the higher recent litera ture not only of England but of France and Germany, particularly Germany, bears traces of this tested the utmost possibilities of existence, and as if its simelessness had at last been found out."

MR. PARNELL'S PROPOSED VISIT.

IRISH-AMERICANS' PREPARATIONS TO GIVE HIM A HEARTY RECEPTION-MEETING OF THE

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. A numerously attended meeting of Irish-American citizens and friends of Ireland was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, for the purpose considering the best means of tendering a suitable reception to Mr. Charles S. Parnell on his arrival in this country and of enabling him to lay his views on the Irish land question before the American people. Among those present were Chief Justice Alker, of the Marine Court; ex-Congressman William E. Robinson, ex-State Senator John Fox; Rev. Henry McDowell, of St. Agnes' Church; P. M. Havarty, Fire Commissioner Gorman, Patrick S. Gilmore, Thomas Francis Bourke, Dr. J. C. McGuire, John J. Breslin; Aldermen Power, Haugh ton and Shiels; Major Hannan, Dennis A. Spellissey and John O'Byrne. The meeting was to order by Dr. McGuire, who stated that the object sought was to give Mr. Parnell such a reception as the position he occupies at present in Ireland deserves. This could be done, he surely. The controlling members of national said, without committing themselves in any way to conventions are resolute and self-sufficient Mr. Parnell's views on the Irish land question. He meases there introduced to the American people in the position which he has chosen. Judge

ings of the Irish people, and also with the patriot who is about leaving Treland to visit the United States. The Secretary read letters from Judge Larremore and Mr. John Swinton, both of whom expressed their sympathy with the object of the meeting and regretted inability to attend.

ARXTURN FOR PART BENEFITS.

Mr. William E. Robinson, having been called upon, said it seemed to him that his hearers were not up to concert pitch in the matter of preparing to receive Mr. Parnell. There appeared to him to be a fear among some cautious people that there would be too much done for Ireland—as if there could be too much done for the mother who bore them. He asked why should not the American people arise as one man to welcome the movement that Mr. Parnell represents if there is any plausibility in it. The speaker then alluded to the appeal made by the Continental Congress to some of the European States during the struggle for independence, and stated that Ireland among the number had responded with her best sons, some of whom had participted in all the battles for American freedom. He said the poor servant girls in this country send millions of dollars every year to Ireland; but this money is spent by the land owners of Ireland; but this money is spent by the land owners of Ireland in the purlieus of London and Paris. He was in favor of giving thousands to the poor of Ireland and tens of thousands to Mr. Parnell, to enable the latter to further the cause he has at heart.

Rev. Pather McDowell said he thought it was eminently fitting that a great and glorous reception should be given to Mr. Parnell, a man who stands so high in England and Ireland, and to afford him an opportunity of setting forth before the American people the exact situation of Ireland at present. This, he said, is not a question of politics or religion, as Ireland needs the sympathy of the American people tooth Protestant and Catholic.

Resolutions.

Alker, having been chosen chairman, made a few remarks, expressing his sympathy with any movement looking to the alleviation of the suffer-

ings of the Irish people, and also with the patriot who is about leaving freland to visit the United

RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions were adopted:-

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Resolved. In view of the fact that a great agitation exists in Ireland for a reform of the land laws, that said agitation is supported by a large and important section, of the people of Ireland, of whom Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., is the acknowledged loader, the subject is well worthy of carnest consideration on the part of Irish-American citizens and friends of human freedom irrespective of nationality in the United States.

Resolved, That as the public press has amounced that Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., president of the Irish National Land League, is about to visit the United States to lay the case of the Irish tenant farmers and a proposal for the reform of the system of land tenure in Ireland before the American people with the view of winning their aympathy and support, it is the sense of this meeting that the Irish people of this city and those who sympathize with them should give him the opportunity he desires; that to carry out that objects a suitable public hall should be engaged for an evening hereafter to be decided upon se that Mr. Parnell may deliver an address or lecture, stating the object of his coming, the aims and purposes of the Irish National Land League and the manner in which American sympathisers are expected to help the movement.

Resolved, That an executive committee be appointed, with power to add to its members, to carry out the objects are expected to help the movement.

Resolved, That an executive committee be appointed, with power to add to its members, to carry out the objects here is an executive committee of over forty.

On motion all executive committee of over forty.

On motion an executive committee of over forty was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. At a subsequent meeting of this committee, of which Judge Alker is chairman, a sub-committee of five was appointed to select a suitable place for future deliberations, after which the committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

COMPLIMENT TO MR PULESTON M. P.

J. H. Puleston, M. P., of England, who sailed for fore leaving an invitation to name a day for a banquet in his honor. The invitation was signed by quet in his honor. The invitation was signed by R. C. McCormick, Whitelaw Reid, D. F. Appleton and a number of other prominent citizens, who expressed in the communication their high appreciation of his services to the country during the late rebellion and on various other occasions. Mr. Fuleston replied by thanking the gentlemen for their compliment and informing them that want of time prevented him from secepting the invitation. It was then decided by his friends that Mr. Puleston should receive a testimonial in the shape of a service of plate. Many of the persons who signed the invitation were subscribers for the testimonial, which was presented to the gentleman at his hotel on Tuesday night.